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Activities of the Economic Commission for Europe to implement the pertinent provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and other CSCE documents, including the Charter of Paris for a New Europe and the Helsinki Document 1992

Report by the Executive Secretary

1. This Report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 2 of Commission decision A (47) and paragraph 13 of decision G (47). As requested in decision A (47), the Executive Secretary accepted the invitation to contribute to the Helsinki 1992 follow-up meeting, and to attend the CSCE Summit on 9 and 10 July 1993.

2. The information in this paper is presented in two parts:
Part I gives an account of ECE activities which have been carried out or are planned to implement the provisions of the CSCE Helsinki Document adopted in July 1992, both:

A : the Helsinki Summit Declaration, and

B : the Helsinki Decisions.

Part II lists ECE activities relating to the three items contained in the provisional agenda for the CSCE Economic Forum to be held in Prague from 16 to 18 March 1993.

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PART I : **Possible implications for the work of the ECE of the Helsinki Document 1992: The Challenges of Change** 1/

A. **THE HELSINKI SUMMIT DECLARATION:** Promises and problems of change

3. The emergence of a number of sovereign States and their full participation brings a new dimension to the CSCE (para. 5). The same applies to the UN/ECE with respect to the scope of its membership, which has increased from 34 to 44 countries over the past year, with an additional five applications pending from former Soviet republics in Transcaucasia and Central Asia. This increase has had an impact on the substantive work which has had to take into account the priority needs of the new member States and help to integrate them into the process of multilateral economic cooperation.

4. The support for the transition of the new democracies to a market economy and their integration into the wider community of States and the European and global economies (para. 9), reflects closely the UN/ECE decisions on activities designed to assist countries in transition to a market economy.

5. The UN/ECE is mentioned (para. 10) as one of the three international economic institutions which have a key role to play in the construction of a new Europe. This reaffirms its importance as a region-wide forum for dialogue and economic cooperation, as well as its continuous interaction with the CSCE process since 1975.

6. The CSCE reaffirmed its commitment to the United Nations Charter and declared its understanding that the CSCE was a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter (para. 25 and para. IV(2) of the Helsinki Decisions). The Helsinki Document was transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to its circulation as an official document and an item was included in the agenda of the General Assembly entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" (document A/47/192). This demonstrates the intention of the CSCE Participating States to develop a closer relationship with the United Nations system as a whole.

7. The Participating States renewed their commitment to cooperation in protecting and improving the environment for present and future generations, welcomed the important outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and emphasized the need for effective and sustained implementation of UNCED decisions (para. 32). The UN/ECE participated actively in the preparatory work for UNCED, notably in the organization of the Bergen Conference in May 1990, one specific result of which was the UN/ECE project Energy Efficiency 2000. The secretariat submitted a written contribution to UNCED as well as a compendium of ECE conventions in the field of environment, and the conclusions of the High-level Meeting on Cooperation and Sustainable Development in the Chemical Industry which was organized in

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1/ Paragraph references in brackets throughout Part I refer to the published text of the Helsinki Document 1992.

cooperation with the European Chemical Industry Council. The Senior Advisers on Environmental and Water Problems are considering possible follow-up to the UNCED in the region (see paras. 24-28 below).

8. The relevance for the Mediterranean region of changes taking place in Europe was recognized (paras. 37-39) and Participating States agreed to widen their cooperation with the States of that region as a means to promote social and economic development. The UN/ECE has regularly adopted a decision since 1975 on work to promote economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act (see paras. 29-34 below).

B. HELSINKI DECISIONS

Chapter IV: Relations with international organizations; relations with non-participating States; role of non-governmental organizations

9. The decisions of the CSCE Council Meeting on Further Development of CSCE Institutions and Structures, held in Prague in January 1992 (Prague Document), to improve contact and practical cooperation with appropriate international organizations, were recalled (para. 3). The Participating States may accordingly agree (paras. 4 and 5) to invite presentations by those international organizations, as appropriate, and those organizations may be invited to attend CSCE meetings and seminars. The UN/ECE has always responded to invitations to participate in CSCE meetings and to submit substantive contributions.

10. The intention to make full use of the information exchange under paragraph 44 of the Prague Document was reaffirmed (para. 6) and this exchange has already begun between UN/ECE and CSCE.

Chapter VII: Economic cooperation

11. The Participating States welcomed (para. 2) the fact that, in response to the Document of the Bonn Conference on Economic Cooperation and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the UN/ECE had identified priority areas for its activities and considered the promotion of the process of reform in the economies in transition to be important in the preparation of its work programme. Pursuant to several Commission decisions the secretariat has been instrumental in developing an extensive major programme of workshops to address transition issues.

12. Participating States invited international organizations active in this field, including UN/ECE, to pursue their work so as to facilitate the integration of the economies in transition into the international economic and financial system and to promote economic cooperation in the CSCE area. They called for increased coordination among them to ensure greater coherence and effectiveness of action and to avoid duplication (para. 3). The UN/ECE secretariat has continued and intensified its cooperation and coordination with its major partners in the region in response to previous Commission decisions.

13. The Participating States agreed to give renewed impetus in particular in the areas of human resources, industrial cooperation, trade, statistics,

infrastructure, energy, defence conversion, agriculture, tourism, and science and technology (para. 4). UN/ECE is active in most of these areas.

14. The need was recognized to enhance opportunities for industrial cooperation by providing an appropriate legal and economic environment for business, particularly with the aim of strengthening the private sector and developing small and medium-sized enterprises (para. 6). The UN/ECE Committee on the Development of Trade has published guides on the legal aspects of joint ventures, privatization and foreign direct investment in the economies in transition. Its Working Party on International Contract Practices in Industry is preparing a guide on the legal aspects of financing economic transactions with these countries. The secretariat has prepared an analysis of the policies used to favour the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the economies in transition.

15. The importance of comprehensive, transparent and reliable statistics and commercial and administrative information was stressed as a basis for policy making, and in particular for economic decision making as well as for the efficient operation of a market economy. The valuable role of the UN/ECE in this field was recognized (para. 8). The Conference of European Statisticians has been in the forefront of efforts to assist countries in adapting their statistical systems to a market-economy approach.

16. The importance of the development of infrastructure, especially in the transport and telecommunications sectors, for a successful transition period and a greater share in international trade was emphasized (para. 9). Infrastructure agreements such as the European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR), the European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC) and the European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC), developed under the auspices of the UN/ECE, are the only all-European transport infrastructure networks so far approved by Governments and represent a sound basis for such development. Preparations for an inland-waterway network are under way. UN/ECE's work in the field of trade facilitation, especially the development of electronic data interchange standards (UN/EDIFACT) for that purpose, also deserve mention since these standards are rapidly becoming global in both their development and application. Their use brings significant advantages to the governmental and business sectors in terms of cost savings, speed and rationalization of procedures. The UN/ECE also cooperated with ITU in the staging of EURO TELECOM 92 (Budapest, October 1992), in particular the related Economic Forum.

17. The Participating States agreed to cooperate to improve the efficiency and quality of transport by land, water and air and to develop an efficient transport system based on the principles of the market economy, safety and transparent and fully competitive conditions among operators and different modes of transport with due consideration for the environment and social aspects. They stressed the importance of further development and early completion of joint road and rail infrastructure projects including those being undertaken by the UN/ECE and UNDP, namely the TEM and TER projects (para. 10).

18. They expressed their full support for the further development of the European Energy Charter and the Basic Agreement and protocols (para. 13). The

UN/ECE Committee on Energy expressed its willingness to contribute to the implementation of the Charter, inter alia in the field of energy efficiency given the importance and success of its Energy Efficiency 2000 Project. The importance of existing international programmes such as Energy Efficiency 2000 was recognized as an example of cooperation in the energy sector designed to improve the security of energy supply and maximize the efficiency of production, conversion, transport, distribution and use of energy (para. 14).

19. The importance of agricultural reforms carried out in certain economies in transition was stressed and Participating States agreed to extend their cooperation in sharing agricultural production expertise, including issues of privatization, cooperation and training in the agricultural and food industries (para. 16). In 1991 UN/ECE organized a Study Tour in Hungary on the Food and Food-machinery Industry: Privatization and International Cooperation, and issued a study on the food-processing industry. A workshop was held in 1992 in Hungary on the transformation of collective farms into market-oriented units, and others in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on harmonization of national standards and inspection procedures to meet international standards. Reference should also be made to UN/ECE's work together with FAO and ILO on the training of forest workers on which a workshop will be held in 1993 or 1994. A workshop was held in Germany in 1992 on privatization in forestry and the forest industries.

20. The essential role of science and technology in the process of economic and social development was reaffirmed (para. 18) and Participating States agreed to give priority to areas of direct concern to their populations and to their production systems including environmental research, biomedicine and health research, nuclear safety, energy and raw material saving techniques, agro- and food-processing technologies as well as measurement and testing techniques, in order to facilitate the progressive introduction of international standards and codes of good practice to support the development of trade. The UN/ECE is active in many of these areas. The Senior Advisers on Science and Technology maintain an inventory of Governments' safety guidelines in biotechnology. Three workshops were organized on rehabilitation engineering as the UN/ECE contribution to the UN Decade of Disabled Persons and a publication will be issued on the outcome of those workshops.

21. The Participating States agreed to take steps towards a greater sharing, where appropriate, of scientific and technological information and knowledge to overcome the technological gap, and recognized that the transfer of technology and exchange of up-to-date know-how should be consistent with non-proliferation obligations and the protection of intellectual property rights (para. 19). In September 1992 the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology carried out their quadrennial review of major changes in overall national science and technology policies, including those relating to international cooperation.

22. Paragraphs 21 to 32 of the Helsinki Decisions cover the Economic Forum established within the framework of the Council of Senior Officials. The Chairman of the UN/ECE wrote to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole of the CSCE Helsinki Follow-up Meeting on 29 June 1992 to convey the support of ECE member Governments for the strengthening of cooperation and coordination of work between the UN/ECE and the CSCE and for implementing the

recommendations of the CSCE efficiently within available resources. In his letter he noted that the Forum was to be convened to give political stimulus to the dialogue on the transition to and development of free market economies as an essential contribution to the building of democracy, to suggest practical efforts for the development of free market systems and economic cooperation, and to encourage activities already under way within organizations such as UN/ECE.

23. Ever since the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act in 1975 the UN/ECE has served as a key instrument for the multilateral implementation of the CSCE provisions and recommendations in the fields of economy, environment and science and technology. It expects to make a positive contribution to the first meeting of the Economic Forum (Prague, 16-18 March 1993).

Chapter VIII: Environment

24. The Senior Advisers on Environmental and Water Problems, in March 1993, will consider the development of more systematic implementation and verification of ECE conventions in the field of environment, taking account in particular of the problems of member countries in transition, thus responding to the need identified by the CSCE to develop in the appropriate fora efficient systems for monitoring and evaluation of compliance with existing environmental commitments (para. 2). The Senior Advisers are expected to elaborate, in close coordination with OECD, a programme for environmental performance reviews for member Governments which are non-members of OECD.

25. Conscious of the need to enable CSCE Participating States to adhere to relevant environmental conventions, the Senior Advisers continue to promote activities under each Convention to facilitate adherence in particular by new member countries and by those in transition. Meetings of Signatories or meetings convened for the interim implementation of the Conventions are open-ended. Under the 1992 Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents fact-finding missions are being organized also to countries which have not yet adhered to the Convention to encourage them to do so.

26. In the light of decisions taken by the Signatories to the Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, points of contact are being designated by Governments for industrial-accident notification and for mutual assistance in the event of an industrial accident and information is analysed regarding policies and strategies for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to industrial accidents. Experience gained with past industrial accidents is examined (para. 12).

27. Conscious of the importance of integrating environmental protection with other policies and with the economic decision-making process as an essential condition for the achievement of sustainable development, the Commission has adopted sustainable development as a guiding principle for all its activities. The integration of environmental and sectoral policies is promoted by the Joint Working Group on Environment and Economics established by the Senior Advisers on Environmental and Water Problems and the Senior Economic Advisers. The Senior Advisers are expected to draw up recommendations for action by the Commission as a follow-up to UNCED.

28. The Senior Advisers are contributing to the preparation of the Conference on "Environment for Europe" to be organized in Lucerne by the Government of Switzerland in April 1993 (para. 4).

Chapter X: Mediterranean

29. The Participating States recognized that the changes which have taken place in Europe are relevant to the Mediterranean region and, conversely, that economic, social, political and security developments in that region can have a bearing on Europe (para. 1).

30. A CSCE Mediterranean Seminar will be convened to consider topics such as environment, demographic trends and economic development (paras. 4 and 6). The UN/ECE is active in all these areas.

31. Since 1976 UN/ECE has regularly adopted a decision to promote economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Helsinki Final Act. In response to the latest of these decisions (G (47)), the Executive Secretary has continued his cooperation with the Executive Secretaries of the other relevant regional commissions and United Nations bodies, and pursued contacts with Mediterranean countries not members of the Commission on subjects of common interest. The subsidiary bodies of the Commission have continued to consider effective means of economic cooperation in the Mediterranean region. Other UN/ECE activities relevant to the provisions of decision G (47) are described below.

32. The direct interest of transport to the countries of the Mediterranean region is served by the Transport Study Centres in Barcelona and Volos and the Transport Training Centre in Istanbul. The work of these centres forms a valuable input to the programme of the Inland Transport Committee. The study under way of a permanent link across the Strait of Gibraltar is another activity of interest to the countries of this region to which the ECE makes a direct contribution in cooperation with the ECA, at the request of ECOSOC.

33. The Conference of European Statisticians organized a seminar for the statistical offices of all countries of the Mediterranean region in Palermo (Italy) in October 1992 which focused on cooperation between those countries on environment, tourism, and migration statistics. The Meeting of Experts on Human Settlements Problems in Southern Europe (Seville, October 1992) focused on the theme "Urban design and architecture with respect to Mediterranean climate and sustainable development" (HBP/GE.2/27).

34. Information on the Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Programme (METAP) and the Mediterranean Special Programme of Action (MEDSPA), together with information on the progress made under these programmes, is reported to the Senior Advisers on Environmental and Water Problems each year in the update report on Bilateral and multilateral financial cooperation in the ECE region of relevance to environmental protection (1992 update: ENVWA/R.64/Rev.1). With respect to the "protection and amelioration of the Mediterranean ecosystem" (para. 2 of G (47)) the Senior Advisers will review in 1993 draft guidelines on an ecosystems approach to water management.

PART II

UN/ECE activities relating to the provisional agenda of the CSCE Economic Forum

35. The first meeting of the CSCE Economic Forum will be held in Prague from 16 to 18 March 1993. The mandate, the organization and the functions of the Economic Forum are contained in paragraphs 21-32 of Chapter VII (Economic cooperation) of the Helsinki decisions.

36. The mandate states that the purpose of the Forum is to give political stimulus to the dialogue on the transition to and the development of free market economies, "to suggest practical efforts for the development of free market systems and economic cooperation" and "to encourage activities already under way in OECD, EIB, EBRD and UN/ECE". In the section dealing with the organization of the Forum it stipulates that contributions by the above-mentioned organizations will be requested. Reference is made to the possible convening of open-ended seminars to consider specific steps, to be attended by experts and to be organized by one or more CSCE State[s] and/or an international organization, possibly in cooperation with private organizations.

37. The section dealing with functions indicates that the Forum will provide for the exchange of views and experience on the transition process, including relevant work in the international organizations and that the Forum will serve as a mechanism for the review of the extent to which CSCE commitments in the areas of economics, environment and science and technology have been carried out. It also makes it plain that the political impulses expected of the Forum in those three fields will complement and support the work of international organizations.

38. The indicative agenda for the first meeting of the Forum lists three key issues of the transition process. The Commission may wish to take into account the following activities of the UN/ECE in considering these three items.

Agenda item 1: The key elements of a favourable business climate in the light of the provisions of the Document of the Bonn Conference, including the protection of all types of property and with particular emphasis on the place and role of public policy

39. Chapter 6 of the UN/ECE's Economic Survey of Europe in 1991-1992 contained a review of various property rights concepts and the need to establish unambiguous property rights for the functioning of the market economy. It also discussed privatization as an item of transition policy, the motives and objectives of privatization, obstacles to privatization, mechanisms of privatization, lessons from the experience with privatization to date and the agenda for the near term.

40. In 1991 the Committee on the Development of Trade prepared a study on Promoting Foreign Direct Investment in the ECE Region (TRADE/R.572) which, inter alia, analysed the problems of property markets and privatization. In

1992 the secretariat prepared a study on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the ECE Region (TRADE/R.586).

41. In 1992 a Guide on Legal Aspects of Privatization in Industry was published. A study on Privatization and Foreign Investment in the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe: Legal Aspects will be published in spring 1993. Work is also under way on a Guide on the Financing of East-West Trade/Privatization in Central and Eastern Europe. The UN/ECE Working Party on International Contract Practices in Industry (which prepared this material) is the only United Nations body currently addressing the legal problems arising in the process of transition.

42. The UN/ECE quarterly East-West Investment News monitors and analyses the legislation and other regulations pertaining to foreign investment and the activities of companies with foreign participation in the economies in transition.

43. Protection of property issues will be on the agenda of the UN/ECE workshop on the promotion of foreign direct investment to be held in Ljubljana (Slovenia) in 1993.

44. The Inland Transport Committee and its subsidiary bodies are reviewing the place and role of the State in connection with the restructuring of the transport sector in line with market principles. Privatization in road transport has a direct impact on the property issue. A legal framework has to be set up for the decentralization of road transport activities, to permit autonomous functioning of road transport enterprises. The region has witnessed a greater emphasis on marketing in road transport and improved access of central and east European road-forwarding companies to western Europe, in particular the countries of the European Community.

45. In the rail sector the relationship between the State and railways is under review, including the need for a clear definition of their respective responsibilities. Governments and railways have to determine together the objectives to be achieved by the railway management. The railways will seek compensation from local/national/regional government for providing unprofitable services, as well as relief from inherited debts.

46. The UN/ECE bodies in the industry sector have taken up the question of industrial policy which has come to be seen as a cornerstone of the process of reform in the economies in transition. This requires a clear understanding of, and agreement on, the role of Governments in encouraging market forces in industrial restructuring. Under current conditions in central and eastern Europe this role differs from that played by Governments in the past. It is also different from the role which Governments play in established market economies where market mechanisms are already in place.

47. In order to promote a wider understanding of the many problems faced by industries in the transition period and to provide Governments and enterprises with up-to-date information and fresh ideas, a number of workshops, meetings and seminars dealing with topics of direct interest to the economies in transition have been held within the framework of the UN/ECE, e.g. a workshop in Budapest (Hungary) in October 1992 on industrial policies in the economies

in transition attracted 85 participants from 12 countries in transition, 10 western countries and 5 international organizations. A synthesis report on the conclusions will be issued and a further workshop on selected industrial policy issues will be held in Hungary in 1993.

48. For most manufacturing industries in countries in transition, adapting to more stringent international and west European standards presents a serious challenge. Yet it is an absolute necessity in order to gain access to western markets. A series of workshops on quality control and conformity assessment has been organized in the countries in transition. Recommendations on metrology in testing and conformity assessment are under preparation and will contribute to achieving the CSCE objective of mutual recognition of certification and testing arrangements.

49. The mandate of the Energy Efficiency 2000 Project is to enhance trade and cooperation in energy-efficient, environmentally sound technology and services between market economies and those economies in transition from central planning. This involves trade promotion activities and business information services provided at commercial trade fairs. The project activity for the establishment of Energy Efficiency Demonstration Zones also provides direct business opportunities, including negotiations on ownership of buildings and factories rehabilitated for energy efficiency using western technology.

Agenda item 2: The human factors of the economic transition process, with emphasis on the development of human capital, including vocational and professional training and technical training, the development of managerial skills, fostering an entrepreneurial spirit, and working conditions

50. In the field of trade the UN/ECE has prepared for publication the Guide on Management Requirements and Management Training which focuses on training of managers for enterprises with foreign participation. In 1992 a workshop was organized with the Italian Institute of Foreign Trade on the management of east-west joint ventures, which was attended by some 100 participants.

51. In the transport sector measures have been elaborated to improve working conditions for crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport and for greater road transport safety.

52. In the energy sector a training workshop was held in Bucharest in October 1992 on "Electricity producer-user relations". The Energy Efficiency 2000 Project work on Demonstration Zones will involve training for energy-efficiency management services, design and use of equipment.

53. The UN/ECE workshop programme in general provides assistance to the economies in transition in all sectors of the economy, and makes it possible for central and east European experts to become acquainted with experience gained in market economies. A proposal has been made to extend the programme to include advisory services which would include bilateral visits of experts from eastern and western countries, and the organization of training courses and seminars on specific issues, as well as the provision of technical documentation.

Agenda item 3: Integrating economic and environmental factors during the transition to market economies

54. The activities of the Joint Working Group on Environment and Economics is an example of a cross-sectoral approach to the integration of economic and environmental factors, including those affecting the economies in transition. Experts representing the two fields of activity consider issues related to various aspects of sustainable economic development, such as the assessment of the situation in the economies in transition, the impact of economic restructuring on the environment, various costing techniques for environmental policies and the use of economic instruments for furthering environmental goals. Other bodies such as the Committee on Energy will cooperate on an ad hoc basis with the Joint Working Group.

55. Measures are being considered to ensure the application of UN/ECE transport conventions and agreements in an attempt to mitigate the negative environmental impact of transport operations in areas such as combined transport, the transport of dangerous goods and the construction of vehicles.

56. The Committee on the Development of Trade considered a paper (TRADE/R.597) which addressed the environmental issues in multilateral trade agreements and suggested topics for future work. Environmental problems relating to privatization and foreign direct investment are also analysed in East-West Investment News.

57. In the energy sector a study on sustainable energy developments in Europe and North America was published in 1991. Issues relating to the countries in transition were dealt with in greater detail in the 1991 publication on Energy Reforms in Central and Eastern Europe - the First Year.

58. Within the Energy Efficiency 2000 Project work has focused not only on methods of enhancing environmental quality in central and eastern Europe, but also on the importance of greater energy efficiency during the transition process. Work is under way to encourage the best use of scarce domestic energy resources, rationalize investments in energy systems, enhance the security of energy supplies and reduce harmful SO_2 and NO_x emissions from the burning of lignite and brown coal. Compensation trade based on commodity loans is helping to finance energy-efficiency investments in central and eastern Europe with repayment in the form of gas and oil "savings" added to existing energy export contracts. A Symposium on Energy Efficiency and Economic Transition in Central and Eastern Europe will be held in Paris in May 1993.

59. In particular in the larger state-owned enterprises in central and eastern Europe, technologies are still in use which are excessively energy- and resource-intensive. These enterprises are also frequently major polluters of the environment. Special attention will have to be paid to the problems of sustainable development in the restructuring of these industries. A High-Level Meeting on Cooperation and Sustainable Development in the Chemical Industry was held in Warsaw (Poland) in March 1992 in response to the various CSCE provisions and in particular to the Meeting on the Protection of the Environment (Sofia, 1989). The meeting provided a substantive contribution to the UNCED and also an opportunity for Governments, senior executives of

chemical companies, industry associations and international organizations to discuss issues of common concern and to foster cooperation.

60. Seminars on standards for environmental protection and on energy efficiency standards and labelling systems have been organized and the UN/ECE, together with the industries in question, will examine issues of recycling and use of recycled materials aimed at disseminating know-how and developing harmonized technical procedures and product quality standards.

61. Operating within a free market economy involves exposure to world market conditions. To meet this challenge the support of experienced industries is necessary. In the field of industrial cooperation the primary responsibility rests with the companies concerned, but Governments can assist by creating a positive climate for investment, innovation and international trade. Meetings of governmental experts in the industry and technology field have taken up the question of how best to achieve this.

62. The work of the Timber Committee, carried out with the FAO, includes activities of direct relevance to the Seminar on Sustainable Development of Boreal and Temperate Forests currently under consideration by the CSCE.

63. In considering topics for seminars to be convened within the framework of the Economic Forum, the Participating States may wish to consider the list of UN/ECE workshops for countries in transition planned for 1993-1994.